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street.COLUMBUS, O.—Vladet News Stand, 39 High
street.

In spite of a vindictive fire in the rear,
General Wood keeps steadily at his work
of converting the Moros of Sulu.

For every thirteen children born in
France, 147 are born in Germany. Delib-
erate race suicide is putting France into
the list of dying nations.

Columbia tells Panama that the next
Colombian Congress will certainly pass the
canal bill. This looks like a case of lock-
ing the stable door after the horse is gone.

It is generally conceded that the Presi-
dent's pacification of the factions in New
York has assured that State for the Rep-
ublicans next year. It is probably the
first time that a big State was removed
from the doubtful list by one man at a
single stroke.

English newspapers are much surprised
to find that Mr. Bryan refuses to talk for
Thanksgiving; yet it is not at all surpris-
ing. W. J. Bryan has anything for the news-
papers he is not going to let English dailies
scoop the Commoner. There are no votes
to be gained in England, anyhow.

The Chicago physician who refused to
attend an injured motorman because the
latter did not wear a union button is a
climber to his profession, and should be
severely censured by his colleagues. An
act like this cannot be interpreted other-
wise than as a bid for the applause of the
"vastable many."

Just why no strenuous game as foot-
ball should have become identified with
Thanksgiving day is not quite clear, unless
because of the generally suitable weather
for an outdoor game. Coming between the
Fourth of July and Christmas, Thanksgiving
is usually cold enough and not too cold
for a game that belongs exclusively to
young athletes and their friends. To-day's
Journal contains accounts of many games.

Merchants of Buffalo, N. Y., are consid-
ering the advisability of patterning after
the Indianapolis scheme of giving car-
fare rebates to out-of-town purchasers.
They call it "the Indiana idea." In the
Eastern cities the "trading stamp" system
of attracting trade is in vogue, but it has
not proved altogether satisfactory either to
merchant or customer. The Buffalo papers
are advocating the adoption of the Indian-
apolis method.

From California come the news of the
most astounding case of rebate. During
the bankruptcy proceedings of the firm of
Potter Brothers it was discovered that
since 1898 the Fruit Growers' Express has
paid back \$15,000,000 as freight rebates,
which was received by the president of the
company. The latter claimed that he had
made the arrangement and was entitled to
the profit thereof. The Interstate Com-
mission will probably investigate the mat-
ter.

Senator Newlands's proposition for the
annexation of Cuba is untimely and almost
indecent. Our relations to Cuba are those
of a sort of guardian in her efforts to place
her free government and independence on a
stable basis. It will be time enough for
the United States to discuss a proposition
for annexation when Cuba herself shall
make it. The making of the proposition at
this time by a senator of the United States
is calculated to injure Cuba and place the
United States in a false position before the
world. Senator Newlands's resolution is not
deserving of respectful consideration.

A dispatch from Mexico City says that
President Diaz will retire about Jan. 1, to
be succeeded by Jose Limantour, present
minister of finance. The retirement of Presi-
dent Diaz has been foreshadowed for some
time and may be accelerated by advancing
age. He has served as President contin-
uously for over twenty-five years and is nearly
seventy-four years old. Senator Limantour,
who will succeed him, is a very able man,
particularly strong in finance, but it re-
mains to be seen if he can rule Mexico with
as much wisdom and tact as General Diaz
has shown during his long presidency.

A dispatch from Philadelphia announces
the death of an old engineer who is said to
have saved Abraham Lincoln's life by run-
ning a special train which conveyed him
from Harrisburg to Washington by a cir-
cuitous route, in the night, thus eluding
alleged conspirators who were said to be
plotting his life in Baltimore. This was
when Mr. Lincoln was going to Washing-
ton to be inaugurated. There is this much
foundation for the story: That at Harris-
burg, instead of taking a morning train
for Washington, stopping at noon in Balti-

more, as has been given out that he would,
Mr. Lincoln took a night train and passed
through that city in the night. This was
done on the advice of friends based on dis-
patches from Washington representing that
his presence there was desirable at the ear-
liest possible moment, and that it might
serve to prevent disturbance at Baltimore.
But there is no reason to believe that there
was any plot there to kill or injure Mr. Lin-
coln. Seasonal rumors of that kind had
prevailed for some time, and as early as
Jan. 16, in 1861, the marshal of Baltimore
wrote a letter stating that the rumors were
without any foundation whatever. There
was a very turbulent element in Baltimore
at that time, and there might have been
some rowdiness if Mr. Lincoln had passed
through the city in the daytime, but to say
that his life was in danger is putting it
much too strongly.

JOHN MITCHELL'S ERRONEOUS
VIEW.

At a club dinner in New York, Tuesday
night, John Mitchell, president of the
United Mine Workers, was asked if he con-
sidered the boycott law, and he answered,
"I believe that a thousand men have a
right to do what one man has a right to
do." This was equivalent to saying that if
one man has a right to withdraw his patron-
age from a certain person or firm and
urge his friends to do so, a thousand men
have the same right to combine and act in
concert to the same end.

The Journal has had occasion more than
once to commend Mr. Mitchell's good sense,
but in this case he is wrong. Not being a
lawyer, it is not surprising that he should
take an erroneous view of a question in-
volving legal rights, but he is not the first
labor leader to imagine that organized la-
bor has rights distinct from and superior to
those of other people. His mistake in this
case is in thinking that members of a trade
union in their organized capacity have a
right to do what the law forbids any body
of men from doing, namely, combining and
acting together to break down or injure
any person's business. The law regards
such a combination as a criminal conspiracy.
The legal definition of a conspiracy is
"a combination of two or more persons, by
concerted action, to accomplish a criminal
or unlawful purpose, or some purpose not
itself criminal or unlawful, by criminal
or unlawful means." The destruction or cri-
pling of a man's lawful business is an un-
lawful purpose, and a combination to that
end is a conspiracy.

Mr. Mitchell's opinion that a thousand
men have a right to do what one man may
do sounds plausible enough, but it will not
stand the test of law. An act entirely law-
ful, if done by a single individual, may be
unlawful by reason of being done in pur-
suance of a combination of individuals to
do the same act. Following are some of
the expressions of the courts on this point:
"A man may encounter the acts of a single
person, yet not be fairly matched against
several."
"A combination is material in giving the
act a different character from a similar act
done by an individual, by reason of its greater
dangerousness and oppressive effect."
"Any one man or any several men acting
separately may be lawfully restrained by
law, but a combination of several men for
the accomplishment of a bad pur-
pose is a combination which is forbidden by
law for evil increases as its numbers in-
crease."

In these expressions the courts recognize
the difference between individual and com-
bined action, and they apply the principle
of conspiracy.
A boycott is defined as "a conspiracy
formed and intended, directly or indirectly,
to prevent the carrying on of any lawful
business, or to injure the business of any-
one, by wrongfully preventing those who
would be customers from buying anything
from the representatives of said business
by threats, intimidation or other forcible
means." The fact that a boycott may be
intended to gain some advantage for or-
ganized labor does not change its character
in the eye of the law. Boycotts, though
unaccompanied by violence or intimidation,
have been pronounced unlawful in every
State of the Union where the question has
arisen, and "intimidation" in the legal
sense may exist without violence or force.

It only takes two persons to constitute a
conspiracy, and when that number or more
combine to destroy, break up or interrupt
the business of any person, prevent the
sale of such person's goods or prejudices the
public against the individual, they are
guilty of criminal conspiracy and the
courts will so hold without regard to the
ethics of labor unions. The courts cannot
compel members of labor unions to trade
with a particular person, but they will en-
join them from trying to enforce a boycott
against the person and will punish them if
they persist in doing so. If Mr. Mitchell
should attempt to put his views in practice
through labor unions he would soon find
himself in opposition to the law.

THE COLORADO PERIL.

The strike situation in Colorado and Utah
is reaching a point where the display of
military force becomes absolutely neces-
sary. Governor Peabody, of Colorado, is
threatened with assassination, there are
threats to dynamite the Capitol building at
Denver, and the rioters are in arms.

Regardless of the merits of the case either
of the strikers or of the employers, it is
the duty of the State to preserve order at
any cost. The Governor of Colorado fully
realizes this, and the State militia has
been called out. The United States govern-
ment has honored the Governor's requisition
for 1,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles and the
equipment for 1,000 men. A peaceful settle-
ment of the difficulty is hoped for, but
such an outcome is not expected. That
Governor Peabody has taken a determined
stand in the matter is proved by his state-
ment to the newspapers. He says:
"We will fight it out in Colorado if it
takes every able-bodied man in the State
and some who are disabled, to the end that
order is maintained and socialism and
anarchy are wiped off the earth, and there
is not a grease spot left to assassinate,
dynamite, molest, disturb or in any man-
ner interfere with the commercial condi-
tions and the peace of illustrious Colorado."

Continued lawlessness on the part of the
striking miners will bring on a terrible
tragedy. Personal restraint and mutual
forbearance may go far to avert such a
disaster, but the strikers have been wrought
up to an extreme pitch of excitement by
professional agitators from other States. As
a matter of fact, Utah was one of the
pioneers in the eight-hour movement. The
miners are better paid and have shorter
hours in Utah and Colorado than in most
other States. The present strike seems to
have come as a result of the work of
walking delegates. At the center of the
trouble in Utah there are 2,000 miners, two-
thirds of whom are Italians and other for-
eigners not speaking English. Of the latter,
not 15 per cent. have been naturalized.
It is on the ignorance and cupidity of
these poor aliens that the agitators have

worked. Nonunion men who take the
places of strikers are assaulted and beaten,
property is destroyed and officials are
threatened. It is difficult to see how these
acts of intimidation and outlawry can be
otherwise than in bloodshed. Labor troubles
have been rare in Colorado for nearly a
year, and they are bound to culminate in
disaster. It may be possible to avert a
tragedy, but it is, at the best, not the least
part of the blame will rest upon the heads
of professional agitators.

REVOLUTIONARY STATES AND
QUESTIONS.

Central and South American republics
have given the rest of the world a lot of
trouble for many years and are likely to
continue to. The crop of revolutions is
about as steady as any that their fertile
soils produce. There is not much danger
of a shortage in international questions or
of the Geneva arbitration tribunal falling
into innocuous desuetude as long as the
Latin-American republics continue to do
business on a revolutionary basis. The
Russian government has been wittily charac-
terized as a despotism tempered by as-
sassinat; those of South and Central
America are republics modified by revolu-
tions.

There is no end to the questions which
these revolutions raise for adjustment,
either by force or diplomacy. Some of them
grow out of the prevalent idea with those
governments that aliens and resident for-
eigners have no rights of person or prop-
erty which they are bound to respect, and
others grow out of their favorite practice
of borrowing money and issuing bonds with-
out any intention of ever redeeming them.
Another favorite practice is that of making
concessions and contracts for a considera-
tion, and then when the notion takes them,
abrogating the concessions by revolution.

From the Latin-American republics a
series of questions seems to be regarded as
the proper thing, but it is apt to lead to un-
pleasant complications with governments
which think that contracts are made to be
kept.
Just now Great Britain is pressing a
claim against Panama growing out of an
old Colombian loan, and the United States
is likely to have one against San Domingo
on account of the avowed purpose of the
new revolutionary government to repudiate
all engagements and concessions made by
the old one. The British claim against
Panama dates back to 1825, when Colom-
bia issued a foreign loan of \$10,000,000 to
prosecute her war for independence, fol-
lowing it in 1824 by a further loan of \$24,
000,000 for the same purpose. British cap-
italists should have known better than to
take these bonds, but they did it, and the
sacred obligations have become still more
sacred by age, being still unpaid after
nearly eighty years. Now that Panama
has seceded and is likely to become finan-
cially independent Great Britain claims that
she should assume part of the old debt.
Panama denies the equity of the claim,
and there is likely to be a long contro-
versy over it.

It is doubtful if the British claim will
hold good. The general rule of interna-
tional law is that when a seceding or re-
volving province gains its independence
it is free from all liability on account of
the indebtedness of the government against
which it has revolted. At the end of the
revolutionary war no attempt was made to
saddle any part of the British debt on the
States, and the matter was not even men-
tioned. The treaty of peace provided that
"creditors on either side shall meet
with no lawful impediment to the securing
of the full value, in sterling money, of all
bona fide debts heretofore contracted."
Notwithstanding this many debts owed by
Americans to British creditors were repud-
iated on the ground that independence
wiped them out. It was not an honorable
or an honest proposition. The case of
Colombia and Panama is different, and
there is no just ground for saddling part
of the Colombian debt on Panama. At the
close of our war with Spain the latter tried
very hard to make Cuba assume the bonded
indebtedness claimed to have been created
on her account, but the United States would
not have it so. Not a dollar of the debt
was fastened on Cuba. The case of San Do-
mingo is still different. That is not a case
of secession or independence, but of one
government succeeding another by revolu-
tion. In that case the new government is
clearly responsible for the debts and con-
tracts of the old one.

It is probable the Latin-American States
will continue to furnish international ques-
tions of this kind for settlement as long
as they exist. Their fondness for revolu-
tions will give diplomats and interna-
tional lawyers perpetual employment.
Doomsday Postponed.
There were thousands and thousands of
astonished and disappointed negroes in the
South on Wednesday. Early in the morn-
ing the colored population of several States
was up, casting anxious glances at the ris-
ing sun. They were firmly convinced that
they were looking on its rays for the last
time, and that at midday it would set for-
ever. For many weeks the colored churches
had been holding "watch and pray" meet-
ings. The preachers exhorted their con-
gregations to prepare for the end of the
world, which was sure to come on Nov. 25.
Special meetings in churches and school
houses were attended by frightened people
from miles around. The excitement was so
intense as to remind old inhabitants of the
Millerite prophecy of seventy years ago.
All this commotion was caused by a typog-
raphical error in Grier's Almanac. The
publication in question is the Southern
negro's authority on all questions meteor-
ological, astronomical and agricultural. Its
infallibility is second only to that of the
Bible. In this instance the authority of
both books was cited as absolute proof of
the impending day of doom. The almanac
for 1903 showed that the sun would set on
Nov. 24 at a little after noon. This was
a printer's error, but the credulous could
not be convinced. They pointed to the
eighth chapter of Amos, ninth verse: "And
it shall come to pass in that day, saith the
Lord God, that I will cause the sun to go
down at noon." At last the astronomer
who made the calculation was obliged to
issue an official statement to the effect that
there had been a typographical error. But
this did not allay the fears of the negroes;
on the contrary, it increased them. For,
as one preacher said, if the man who made
the book was not mistaken for the fig-
ures, then the Lord himself must have in-
serted them. The error was not an error,
but a divine warning.

When Wednesday's sun rose clear and
unclouded the negroes of Georgia pre-
pared for the final judgment. As the noon
hour approached the terror and suspense
became a panic. The churches were crowd-
ed, and the preachers exhorted in the open
air. The hour struck. There was a breath-
less pause. Nothing happened. Another
hour and another went by, and the sun
drew to its setting in the same deliberate
way it had always employed. The after-

noon waned; twilight approached, and the
sun went down just as it had, those
sands of ages, and just as it will no doubt
do for many a millennium to come. The
negroes were surprised and not a little
grieved. But yesterday was Thanksgiving
day indeed for the poor unlettered thou-
sands who had expected the day of doom
instead.

This is the day of the press agent.
The services of this functionary, formerly
confined to theatrical syndicates and
corporations, are now in demand in every
edition. The latest field for the press
agent is found in the marketing of corn.
Philadelphia is about to spend \$100,000 in
calling the attention of the country to
herself, and Atlanta, Ga., has already spent
immense amounts for space in well-known
publications. No matter what you have to
sell—a dog, a canal or a city—it pays to
advertise.

After the cry about the scarcity of tur-
keys it was a distinct surprise yesterday
to find the local market glutted with them.
At the last minute farmers who had been
holding back for high prices brought their
birds to town. For several days the dealers
had been asking 22 cents for turkeys,
and it was possible to purchase them yester-
day for 17 cents.

The Department of Agriculture sent a
package of seeds to an Iowa farmer. The
envelope in which the seeds were sent was
marked "Fidelity for the seedling of 1898."
The farmer in the seeds back with the
remark that he knew of no public use to
which he could put them.

A Cleveland minister says that namby-
pamby songs are hard to drive men away
from church. They can be so if they do not
drive them from the vaudeville houses; and
for one silly church song ten siller
music hall ditties can be found. The preach-
er should sing again.

The football player dons his guards and
lays his hands away—the season of his stren-
uous strife was ended yesterday. But the
small boy doesn't worry—he is happier than
before: Thanksgiving's gone, but Christ-
mas will be here in four weeks more.

An Iowa farmer has been bounced out
of \$5,200 in cash; and, however sorry one
may feel for the victim, the incident can-
not be looked upon otherwise than as an
evidence of prosperity.

The frost was in its natural place on
the pumpkin yesterday, but there was
none on the pumpkin pie.

THE CHURCH OF POLITICS.

Senator Albert J. Beveridge arrived in
the city from Washington at noon yester-
day and last evening he had the pleasure
of having Thanksgiving dinner with his
mother, Mrs. Frances E. Beveridge, of
Champaign, Ill., who is making a short
visit here. The senator will be here for
several days, as he is scheduled to deliver
the principal address at the inauguration
of President Hughes, the new executive
of De Pauw University, on Dec. 9, and will
not return to Washington until after that
event, unless he is recalled by some
special session.

"The special session is virtually ad-
journing," said the senator last night, "and
little or no business will be transacted
until after the opening of the regular ses-
sion. The members of the Senate and their
representatives have gone to their homes
for Thanksgiving and I am inclined to be-
lieve that comparatively few of them will
be back in Washington before the regular
session opens."

"The special session has already disposed
of everything for which it was called. The
Cuban bill has been passed by the House
and the Senate has agreed upon a day
early in the regular session to vote on the
measure. The bill will probably be ready
for the House to vote on the day of the
adjournment for the holidays. Aside from
handling the Cuban bill the special session
has practically done nothing. The members
of both houses have been effected and other
business has been transacted. There has
been considerable time at the opening.
Had it not been for the special session no
business would have been transacted by
Congress, except under unusual pres-
sure, before the holiday recess. As it is
ready to adjourn, the members will be
back in Washington before the regular
session opens."

In the organization of the Senate the
Indiana senators retain their old committee
assignments. Senator Patterson continues
as chairman of the committee on public
buildings and grounds and as a member of
the committees on coast and insular sur-
vey, foreign relations, geological survey,
the judiciary and the United States and
Canada. Senator Beveridge remains at the
head of the committee on territories and
insular affairs, and as a member of the
committee on Indian depredations, executive de-
partments, Philippines, postoffices and post-
roads, and the committee on the condition
of the Potomac river front at Washington.

"I do not believe," continued the junior
senator, speaking of the approaching ses-
sion, "I am inclined to think that final
adjournment will be taken not later than
May. Usually the long session continues
until July, but this year there is no legisla-
tive emergency. The Senate will adjourn
the session and on the eve of a national
election it is not probable that anything
of the kind will be done. The members of
the Senate and their representatives are in-
clined to rest on their oars, so to speak."

"The members of the Senate are inclined
to rest on their oars, so to speak. The
members of the House are inclined to rest
on their oars, so to speak. The members
of the Senate are inclined to rest on their
oars, so to speak. The members of the
House are inclined to rest on their oars,
so to speak. The members of the Senate
are inclined to rest on their oars, so to
speak. The members of the House are in-
clined to rest on their oars, so to speak."

Senator Beveridge has been busy much of
his time since he left for Washington with
his new book, "The Russian Advance,"
which will appear from the presses of Har-
per Brothers next week.

Democrats in the Third district will see
little of the senator in the next few days,
there is not only a hard fight for the
congressional nomination in prospect, but
a contest for the district chairmanship has
been started. James R. Duffin, the present
chairman, has been elected to the chair-
manship, although he retains his residence in
New Albany, and many Democrats of the
district are inclined to believe that he is
high time he should step down and out
of the party organization. A special to the
Journal from New Albany declares that
the Democratic caucus will be held at the
Floyd county schools and chairman of the
Democratic caucus will be James R. Duffin.
The name of County Auditor Thomas
Hanson has also been mentioned in con-
nection with the chairmanship, but his
candidacy has not been announced.

A report comes from New Castle that it
is now generally understood through Harry
county that Charles S. Hermy, former Rep-
ublican State chairman, will be a candi-
date for State representative to succeed
Otto H. Williams. Williams is now an
Independent, and has been elected to the
nomination. No avowed candidates have
appeared so far for Williams's legislative
seat, but there is much talk of a contest.
A few months ago rumor had it that
Hermy would be a candidate for State

senator to succeed A. D. Osborn, but the
former State chairman promptly discredited
that report.

"W. Walker, president of the Marion
Club, one of the most prominent Republican
organizations in the State, was at the
Spencer last night," says the Marion News-
Tribune. "Mr. Walker is suggested as a
good man to succeed H. Harry Miller as
president of the Indiana Lincoln League. It
is understood that Mr. Walker will not
enter the race, however, if William Mc-
Guire, another Indianapolis man, decides to
go after the office. Mr. Walker is a fre-
quent visitor to Marion, and has many
friends in Grant county."

William J. Keller, who has been holding
down the desk of bond clerk in the office of
the treasurer of Marion county, will move
over into the auditor's office the first of the
month. Mr. Keller, who will take the place
of Mr. J. C. Clark, auditor-elect, who will take
the office Jan. 1, has selected Mr. Keller for
his chief deputy. Fred Shepard, who is
now chief deputy auditor, was a candidate
against Clark for the nomination last year.

Conrad Keller, one of the active Republi-
can workers in Marion county, who was
chairman of the Board of Public Safety
during Mr. Bookwalter's administration, is
enjoying an incipient boom for the nomina-
tion for county commissioner. Dr. Regis-
ter, chairman of the board, has declared in
favor of the possible nominees on the Rep-
ublican county ticket next year and it is
probable that the Indiana Lincoln League
for coroner is the early future.

Candidates for nominations for county
offices have made their formal announce-
ments at this early date in very few coun-
ties in the State, but over in Wayne county
they are launching their candidacies rapidly
and a long campaign is in prospect. The
Indiana Lincoln League, which is the organ
of the possible nominees on the Republi-
can county ticket next year and it is
probable that the Indiana Lincoln League
for coroner is the early future.

The recent statement in this column that
prominent State officials and several lead-
ing Republican workers in Indiana had
received copies of a circular letter from
John C. Raker, N. Y., attacking President Roosevelt,
has attracted much attention, and
apparently stirred things up in New York
city. Local correspondents of New York
papers have been endeavoring to get the
President has received "rush orders"
to wire complete copies of the circulars
to the various State officials, and the effect
of the receipt of the circulars in Indiana
and interviews with men who received
them. The circulars were purported to
come from the "McKinley Republican
Union," and, as intimated heretofore, bore
the earmarks of "fake."

Ohioans are interested in the passing of
a historic and political landmark in Cin-
cinnati. Manager T. J. Cullen, of the
Burnet House in that city, who was for
many years the host of the Denison
Hotel here, is having changes made in the
Burnet that involve the remodeling of the
noted "parlor A," a room in which many
important political and war campaigns
have been originated and developed. A
Cincinnati paper, in referring to the mat-
ter, says:

"This room, which for so many years
has been preserved as it was when the
notables of the country, and world in fact,
stood upon its floor, has been entirely
changed in the remodeling and renovating
which the Burnet House is now undergoing.
The Burnet House has given way to
bright-hued burlap of different shades
of pink and white. The heavy furniture has
been discarded with make modern and com-
fortable types."

"Even the figures and marks on the wall
made by General Sherman when planning
his march to the sea, as he spoke 'There's
a curve here and a curve there,' have been
covered up by unbecomingly gaudy wall
papers. For it was here that General Grant,
Sheridan, Sherman and Logan made their
plans during the Civil war, and in the
clouds of cigar smoke which floated
up around the massive chamberlain, the
many campaigns were born. The historic
chair which General Grant used will
remain, however."

It was in this room, too, that the best of
the city and the whole country gathered to
receive the notice of the death of the
eminent statesman. The room has been
given to Prince Edward of Wales, now
visiting the city, and the room will be
used for the reception of the prince and
other members of the modern British, John
Alexander Dowry.

The memories of all these events and
people will not be effaced with the new at-
mosphere of the room, for Manager Cullen,
of Burnet House, has had a memorial
tablet erected on one of the walls of the
parlor with the names of the famous
statesmen and dates of their deaths, and
the names of the events which have hap-
pened in the room. The Historical Society
is interested in the room, and it is
taken to perpetuate the memory of these
events."

THE HUMORISTS.

A Wide Difference.

Little Willie-Say, pa, isn't labor and work
the same thing?
Pa-Not on your first record, my son. A poli-
tician dearly loves to labor, but he positively
will not work.—New York World.

Not Entirely Self-Made.

"I understand that politician is a self-made
man."
It is, entirely—except for a couple of coats
of whitewash which he has received from in-
vestigating committees.—Syracuse Herald.

Was a Philanthropist.

"I've no doubt," said the thrifty contractor,
"that I have saved more lives in South Amer-
ica than any other living man."
"How did you do it?" queried a bystander.
"By selling the revolutionists down there a
lot of guns that wouldn't shoot."—Minneapolis
Tribune.

Financial Flurry.

The goddess of liberty on the American coin
uttered a hasty exclamation.
"Mistake!" she exclaimed, in a shrill voice.
"They're calling me a Panamanian next!"
Whereat the George Washington on the 5-cent
stamp continued to smile inanely.—Chicago
Tribune.

Not Appreciated.

Nero stood watching the conflagration.
"I fear," he murmured sadly, "that my
talents are not appreciated. Here I am trying
to introduce the art of pyrotechny, and the
people call me a 'monstrum.'"
Turning to his violin for consolation, he played
a few simple airs.—New York Sun.

Unwarranted Enthusiasm.

"Yes, sir, I have a fine business here—a
business that's growing rapidly. It is,